

For Vermont. *Metzgeria furcata*; Woodstock (D. L. Dutton). *Cephalozia connivens*; Brandon (D. L. Dutton). *Cephaloziella elachista*; Woodstock (Miss Lorenz). *Lophozia alpestris* and *Scapania dentata*; Rochester (D. L. Dutton).

For Massachusetts. *Metzgeria crassipilis*; Hammond Pond (E. Faxon).

For Rhode Island. *Porella pinnata*; Johnston (J. F. Collins). *Cephalozia fluitans*; Burrillville (J. F. Collins). The Rhode Island records for *Ricciella fluitans* and *Preissia quadrata* may also be marked with the sign "+".

For Connecticut. *Metzgeria furcata*; Woodbridge (A. W. E.). *Pellia Fabroniana*; Kent (A. W. E.). *Cephalozia pleniceps* and *Cephaloziella elachista*; Brookfield (Miss Lorenz and A. W. E.). *Anthoceros Macounii*; Hartford and Wethersfield (Miss Lorenz).

The census of New England Hepaticae now stands as follows: Total number of species recorded, 162; number recorded from Maine, 108; from New Hampshire, 123; from Vermont, 97; from Massachusetts, 86; from Rhode Island, 66; from Connecticut, 120; common to all six states, 44.

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TWO PLANTS NEW TO MASSACHUSETTS.

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POTAMOGETON HYBRIDUS Michx., var. MULTI-DENTICULATUS (Morong) Asch. & Graebner.—This plant is of coastal plain distribution, and, according to the last edition of Gray's Manual, has not been known north of Connecticut. Like *P. hybridus* itself, it inhabits, apparently, shallow, quiet water. In Learned's Pond, South Framingham, Massachusetts, it occurs in an unusual way,—in deep water. Although for years I have been constantly on this pond, I had known no *Potamogeton* to occur there. But in September, 1909, I observed long stems of some water plant reaching up from deep water toward the surface. Investigation showed many plants of *P. hybridus*, var. *multi-denticulatus* growing in twelve to eighteen feet of water.

Many of them had only the typical setaceous submersed leaves, but others had sent up long (6–10 feet) slender branches, and developed “floating” leaves under water, along the upper portions. All the plants were fruiting abundantly, the fruits being strongly toothed on all three keels. This development of “floaters” under water seems unusual. The pond-level has not changed (save a few inches) for a great many years, and the plants could not have become accustomed to more shallow water, nor could floating leaves have been submerged by the raising of the water level. Further, the plants are growing near the center of a large pond. These submersed “floaters,” though on obviously etiolated stems and petioles, appear to be healthy, and to have lived successfully under conditions for which they are not fitted structurally. The occurrence of this plant in this form and habitat suggests that a shallow water form has become established in deep water, or that the habits of this variety are not sufficiently known. It seems possible that further investigation may show this plant to be a good species.

TRIDENS FLAVUS (L.) Hitchc. This tall, handsome grass was found in August, 1909, in Southboro, Massachusetts, abundant in old fields near the Sudbury Dam. It is a plant worthy of cultivation, and may be an escape, though it does not appear to be such.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

NOTES ON *AGROPYRON*.—Through the courtesy of Mrs. Agnes Chase, I was enabled to examine the type specimen of *Agropyron tenerum* Vasey var. *longifolium* Scribn. & Sm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Agrost. Bull. no. 4, 30 (Feb. 6, 1897) at the United States grass herbarium and I am convinced that it is not separable from *A. tenerum* Vasey, to the synonymy of which I would therefore add it.

By an oversight of mine, it was stated in the recent article which I published in conjunction with Prof. A. S. Pease, *RHODORA*, xii, 61–77 (April 18, 1910), that Vasey cites no specimens under his original description of *A. Scribneri*, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, x, 128 (Dec. 1883). This is incorrect. Vasey cites two, but does not state which is the type specimen. The first is fully cited — “It was collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in the Sierras in 1882, altitude 9,500 ft., and distributed as *Triticum caninum* L.?” as if it were the type specimen; while the second is merely referred to as follows: “It was collected the past